

EXHIBIT A

Presentation from Interview of September 11, 2008

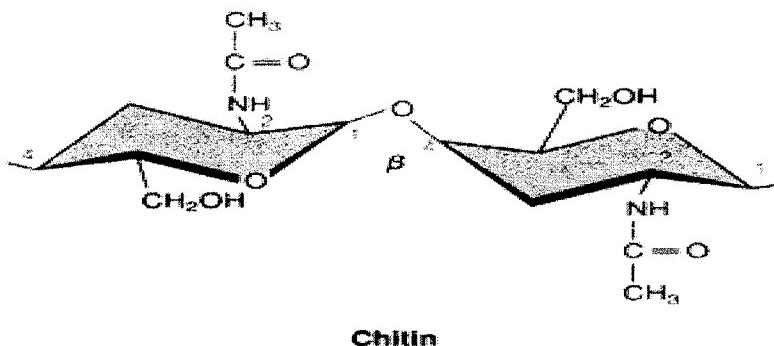
Chitin Micro particles (CMP)

***a new class of immune enhancer
for treating respiratory allergies
and infections***

Peter Strong, PhD
CMP Therapeutics Ltd

CMP (chitin microparticles)

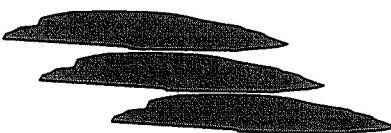
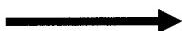
- Chitin is a linear polymer of N-Acetyl-D-Glucosamine.
- Chitin is the second most abundant polysaccharide after cellulose.
- Chitin is a major structural component of arthropod exoskeletons AND fungal spore capsules.



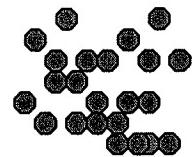
Chitin

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Chitin Microparticles (CMP)



Shells



Demineralization / protein removal by mild acid/alkali washes.
Milling.
CMP (chitin microparticles, average <10um)

***A nasal spray containing chitin microparticles
(CMP) enhances local nasal immune protection
against allergies and infections***

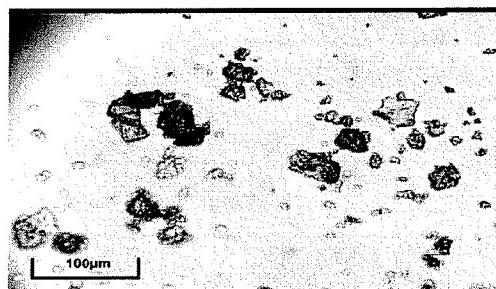
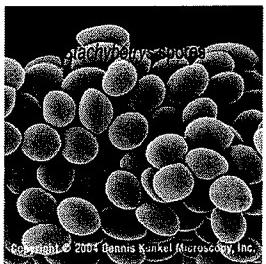


Local treatment stimulates the nasal innate immune system through secretion of many chemicals specific to the nose that enhance protection by providing a nasal 'immune barrier'.

CMP

Mechanism of Action

**CMP resembles fungal spores - both contain chitin
and both are similar in size**

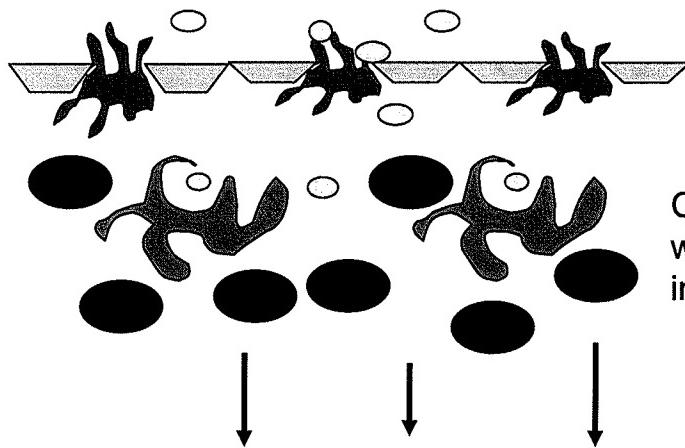


CMP stimulates the same type of protective innate immune response in the nose, which enhances local protection against infection and allergic rhinitis

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CMP stimulates immune cells the nasal epithelium

Nasal passages

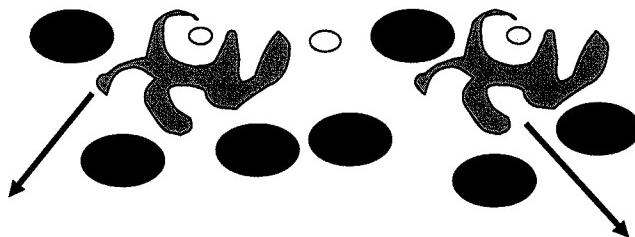


Nasal immune cells are adapted to recognize fungal spores and are very efficient at capturing CMP particles

CMP-stimulated cells interact with other cells of the nasal immune system

Local secretion of cytokines produces local changes in nasal mucosa that enhances protection against allergic rhinitis and infection

***Application of CMP to the nose exerts local
beneficial effects in nasal mucosa producing an
'immune barrier'***



IL-12, IFNg, sIgA, SP-D, Collectins, Defensins...

- Reduces nasal secretion of allergy-inducing Th2 cytokines
- Reduces mucus secretion and changes composition to provide a thicker barrier
- Reduces inflammation of nasal tissue
- Reduces infiltration of inflammatory cells
- Reduces constriction of nasal passages

In vivo Experimental Support Data

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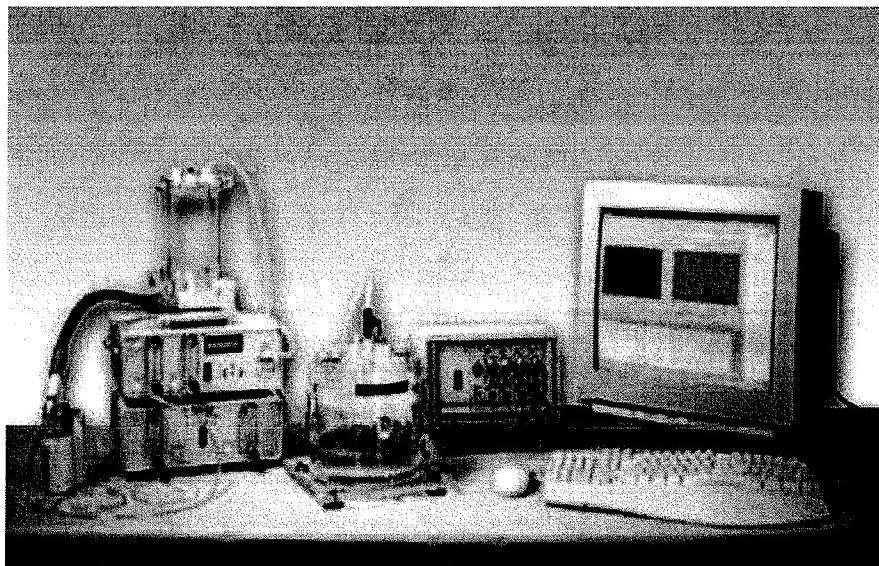
CMP is effective in mouse allergy models

- Mice are sensitized by i.p. injections over 4 weeks
- Mice are challenged by intranasal delivery of allergen
- CMP or control is given intranasally 1-2hr after allergen challenge
- Challenge and treatment are repeated for 3-5 days after which airway reactivity and allergic response is assessed

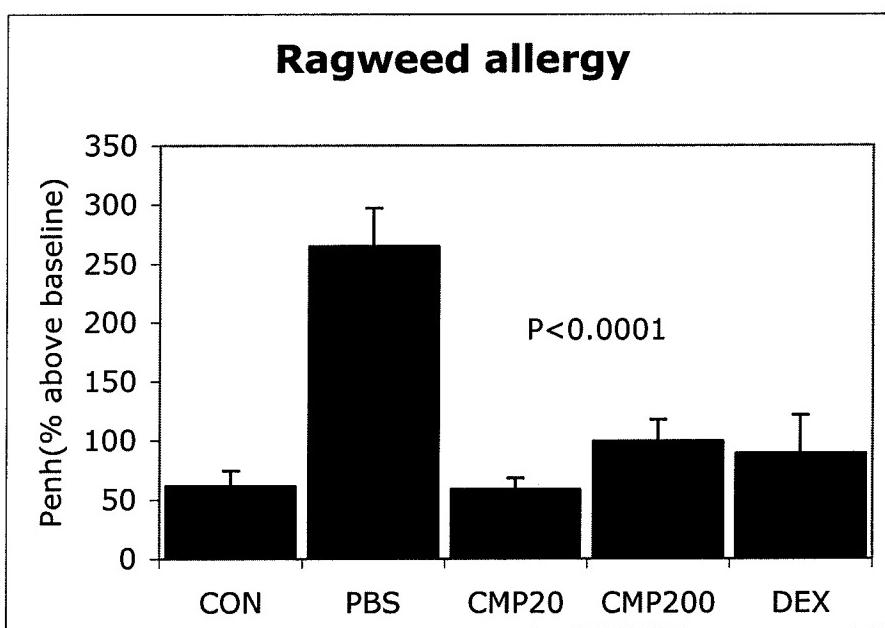
(Strong et al Clin. Exp. Allergy 2002)

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Improved lung function - *the best test.*
Whole body plethysmograph measures enhanced
pause (Penh) which is elevated in asthma

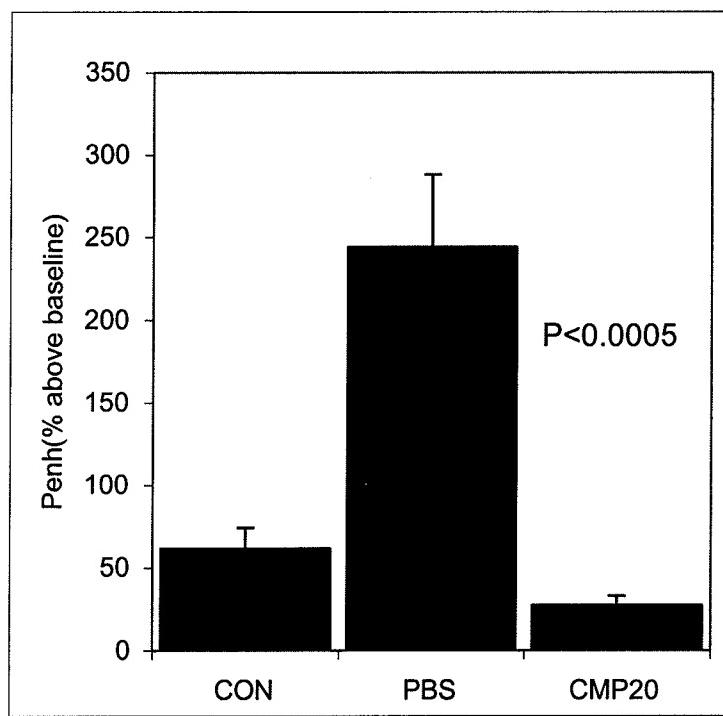


Anti-asthmatic effect of intranasal CMP in Ragweed Pollen Allergy (75% of hay fever sufferers in US)



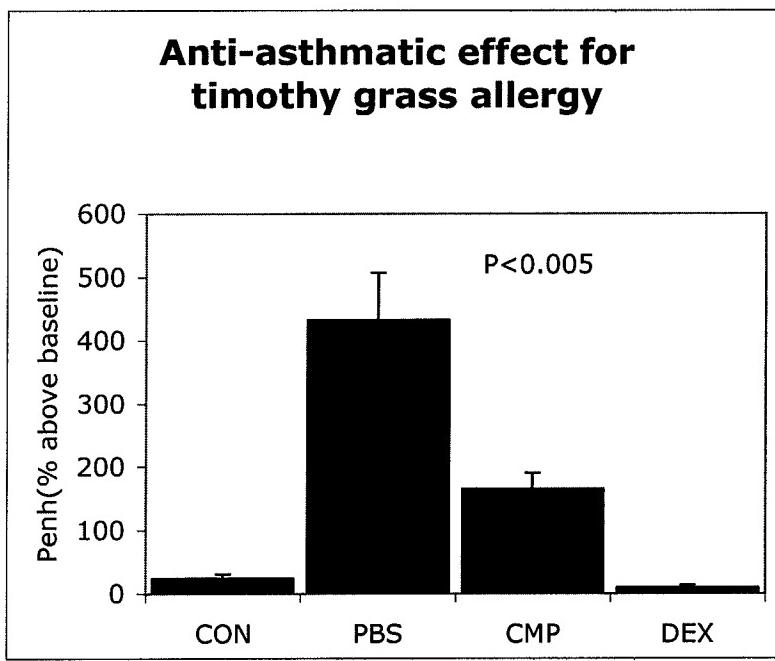
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Anti-asthmatic effect of intranasal CMP in Bermuda Grass Pollen Allergy



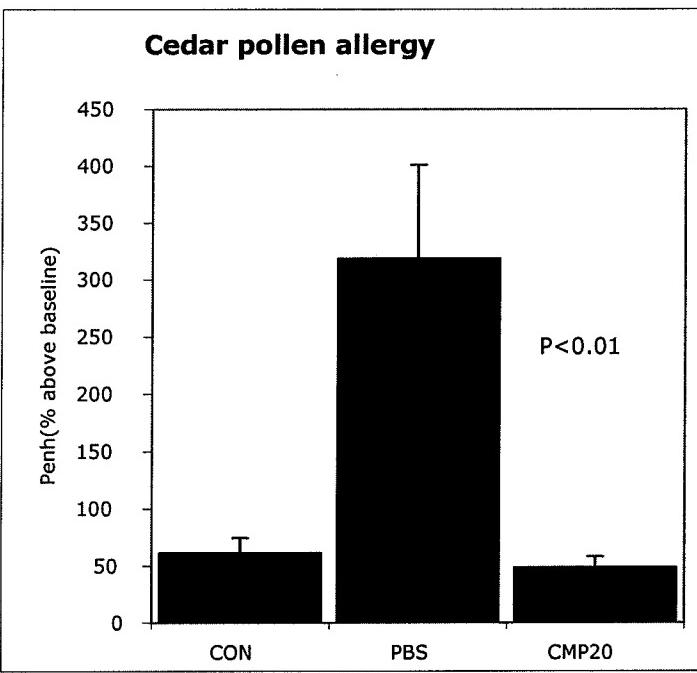
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Anti-asthmatic effect of intranasal CMP in Timothy Grass Pollen Allergy (major pollen in US & EU)



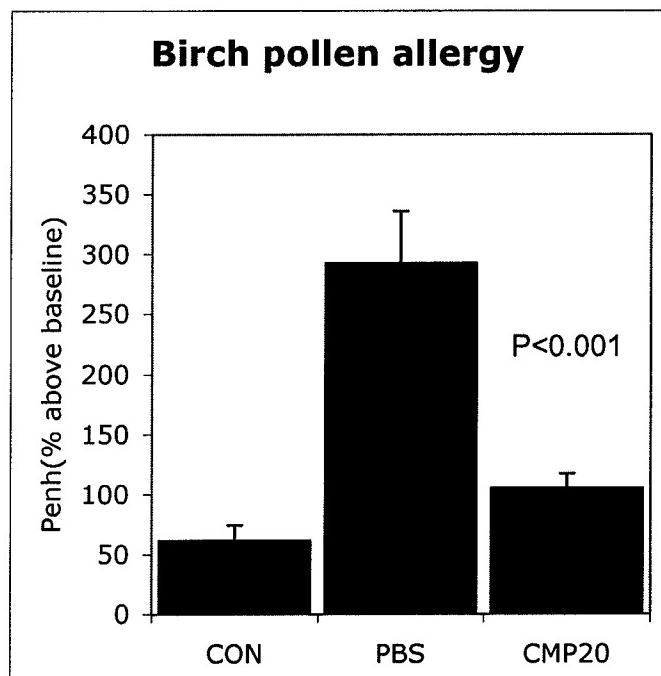
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Anti-asthmatic effect of intranasal CMP in Cedar Pollen Allergy (major cause of AR in Japan)



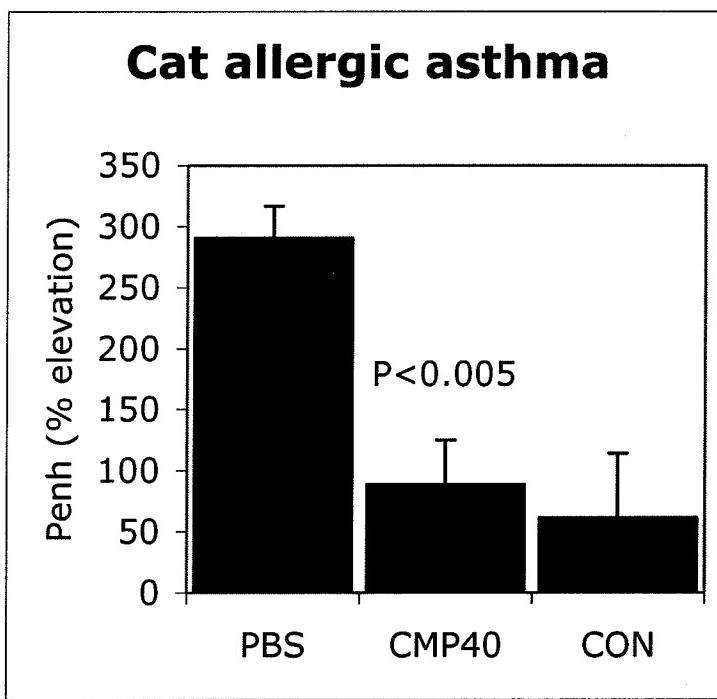
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Anti-asthmatic effect of intranasal CMP in Birch Pollen Allergy (major cause of AR in Europe)



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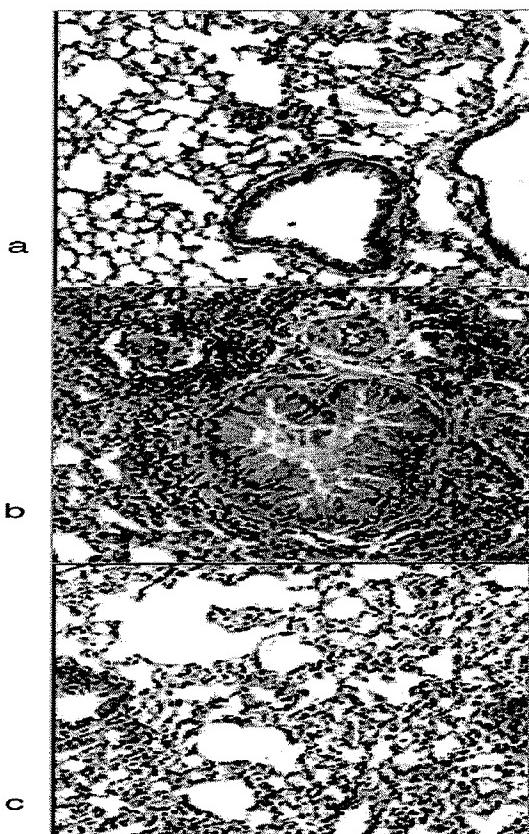
Anti-asthmatic effect of intranasal CMP in Cat Allergy



Treatment with
40ug CMP given
daily after
allergen
challenge.

Results: Day 4.

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Lung histology -

*another direct
assessment of
efficacy*

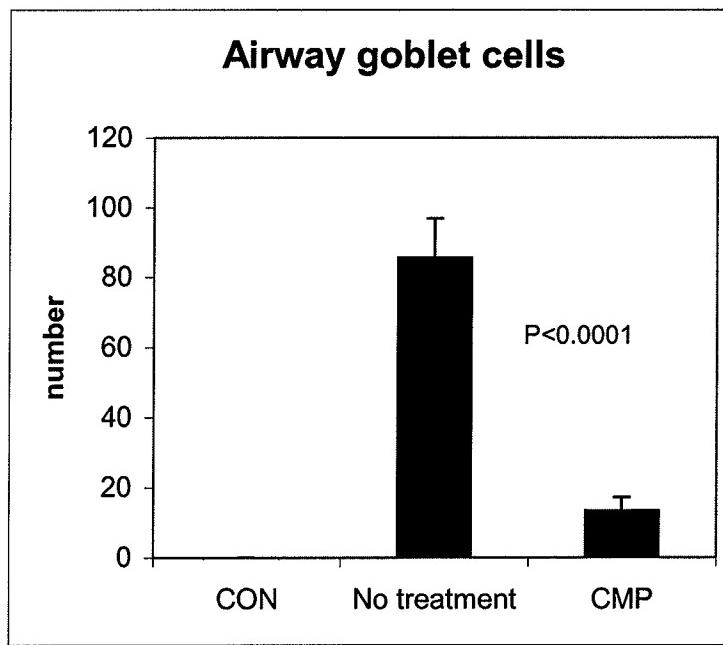
There is significantly less
cellular infiltration and mucus
plugging of airways in mice
treated nasally with CMP (c)

when compared to PBS
treated mice (b).

(a)= non-sensitized mice

(Strong et al Clin. Exp.
Allergy 2002)

Local nasal treatment with CMP protects against proliferation of mucus secreting goblet cells



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The Invention Has Been Well-Received, Successful

➤ Numerous Peer Reviewed Articles

Academic Collaborations

Investor Due Diligence

Clinical Trials

The Invention Patentably Distinguishes Over The Prior Art

1. A method of nasally treating an allergy in a patient comprising intranasally administering to the nasal mucosa of the patient a therapeutically effective amount of between 0.01 and 100 mg per kg of body weight of the patient of chitin microparticles in a chitin microparticle (CMP) preparation to stimulate cell-mediated immunity and anti-inflammatory responses in the nasal tissue, wherein the CMP preparation comprises chitin microparticles that are insoluble in a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier and have an average diameter of less than 10 μ m, and the allergy is seasonal respiratory allergies, allergies to aeroallergens, or asthma.

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